

POETRY.

MUCH TET BEMAINS UNSUNG. (From the Enstport Democrat.) The Public Deposites.

This is the Malt

That lay in the house
That Jack built.

Biddle.
This is the Rat
That eat the Malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built. Jackson. This is the Cat That caught the Ret That eat the Malt That lay in the house That Jack built.

Heary Clay.
This is the Dog
That worried the Cat
That except the Rat
That sat the Mait
That is, in the house
That Jack built.

The People.

This is the Cow, with a crumpled hors,
That tossed the Deg
That worried the Cat
That caught the Rat
That cat the Malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

ld Federalism.
This is the Maiden all forlorn,
That milked the the Manden all forforn, liked the Cow, with a crumpled horn,
That tossed the Dog
That worried the Cat
That aught the Rat
That eat the Malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

is is the Man all tattered and torn, at kissed the Maiden all forlors, at miked the Cow, with a crombied hors, That tossed the Dog That worried the Cat That caught the Rat That cat the Mait That lay in the house That Jack built.

Congress.

This is the Priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the Man all tattered and torn
Unto the Maiden all forlorn,
That miked the Cow with a crumpled ho
That tossed the Bog
That worried the Cat
That caught the Rat
That caught the Rat
That at the Mait
That Jack built.

That Jack built.
The Democratis Press.
This is the Cook that crowed in the morn,
That swoke the Friest all is haven and shorn,
That surried the Man all tattered and torn,
Unto the Maiden all forlorn,
That the die Cow with a crumpled horn,
That torsed the Dog
That worited the Cat
That caught the Rat
That as the Mait
That jack built.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- We understand that Mr McLane has resigned his office of Secretary of State, the resignation to take effect as soon during the present ses sion of Congress as it may be convenient for the President to appoint a successor.

It is well understood that, in regard to some prominent

neasures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr McL. has entertained different views from the President McL. has entertained different views from the President. But the President, who has through life exercised his own independence of judgment, is too generous, and too just, to give up one, esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot, and faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion: and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measures in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence, and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr. McLane's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLane's patriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLane—Globe.

Mr. Taney's Report, and Mr. Benton's Speech on it, in

Mr. Taney's Report, and Mr. Benton's Speech on it, Mr. Taney's Keport, and Mr. Benton's Speech on it, in the Senate, with arrest public attention. A more perfect refutation of all the Bank-bought memorials, and all the feigned lamentations which they have poured out through Congress upon the country, could not have been given. There never was such a melancholy, woe-begone set of retained orators seen, as those of the Bank, who set at the c, commerce, and the revenue, completely falsified and that, too, before they could escape from the places where they had delivered them with all the solemnity of divine oracles. Poor men! What a country this is, that it will not consent to be cuined to preserve their veracity.

THE BRUTUS OF DEMOCRACY. It gives us great pleasure to learn that Col. William Duane, the terror of the monarchical party in this country, in the contest of 1798-99, has retained to a good of age, the democratic principles which he then advocated with so much talant and effect "Modern degeneracy has with so much taient and effect "Modern degeneracy has not reached him." A midst the scenes of corruption and treachery which have been exhibited since the Bank of the United States assumed to be master of the republic, it is delightful to rest the thoughts on the humble old man, who retains his principles and his purity under all circumstances, and is stipulated by passing scenes, again to put on the armor of youth and aid in the expulsion of the Tarquins who would enable as well as the stift of the state. Tarquins who would enslave us. What will not the democratic young men of the country accomplish, when the dangers which threaten our liberties rouse the old to lead

in the van of the fight?

Col. Duane, on the 17th ult., issued the proposals for the revival of "The Aurora," which we publish below.—
Some of the frends of the padministration, who were disposed to patronize the nudertaking, desired something more explicit, in regard to the principal topics now under discussion in the country. To satisfy their wishes, Col Duane, has given the annexed brief and plain exposit views, which cannot fail to excite admiration for the man, and bring to his aid a host of old Republicar who have not forgotten the battles of democracy in the infancy of our Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1834. PROPOSALS FOR REVIFING AND PUBLISHING "THE AURORA."

For some time past, the course of political transaction has menaced a resuscitation of those odious principles, and combinations, in hostility to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, which wer overthrown by the social revolution of 1800.

Numerous intimations from men of sound judgment call for a public Journal, founded on the same principles

can for a public Journal, founded on the same principles conducted with the same intelligence, energy, and inte-grity, and sustained with the same spirit and constance as the Atragas, et 1798 AURORA of 1798.

Ready, and in accordance with those suggestions, but without funds or facilities to accomplish the material indispensable to such an undertaking, a subscription has been suggested, and is now proposed; it being to be understood in the outset, that the paper, if revived, will compromise pathing for subscriptions or adoptivities or advertising the subscriptions or advertising the subscription of the subscription o derstood in the outset, that the paper, it revived, will com-promise nothing for subscriptions or advertising custom— admit of no open or concealed control, nor temporize with any from fear or favor. The idea of money-making does not enter into the design; and whatever may be the income, if more than adequate to the issuing of a hand-some work of srt, it shall be employed in rendering the Journal more perfect.

Some creed in politics may be expected by particular classes of young politicians. "The Aurora" never made professions not promises—its character in the Reign of Terror—its principles always—the consistency of the Editor's political life, are the only guarantees that wid be offered; on the great topics of former days those principles and options are upon record; they apply to the present as well as to the past; they remain unchanged and unchanges life.

The subscription to be eight dellars by the year, payable half yearly. No subscription in the first instance will be received for less than a year, and five dellars will be expected to be paid in advance, on subscribing, or upo

And again, be it understood, that no compromise will be made of principles for subscriptions or advertising, nor any private or public interference submitted to, incompatible with the social interests and the freedom of the

If the Aurora be revived, it must be by the People at large, not by any combinations with partial views. When there are no other funds or tacilities, the resources can only be found in the support of the great body of the People—in the public fidelity to itself.

Schoolattons will be received by persons duly author-

Subscriptions will be received by persons duly authorized; or addressed by letter to Col. Wm. Duane, Fhiladelphia, for which receipts will be given, and should the subscription prove inadequate, the advance will be repaid

EXPOSITION. Though I consider my prospectus of the 17th May, 1824, is sufficiently explicit, some persons, who do not know the sufficiently, express a desire that I should state my opinions and purposes in relation to the measures and policy of the President—Andrew Jackson. As I have never resorted to equivocation, subterfuge, or double-dealing, I can have nothing to conceal or to desimulate.

I alaways have been, and still continue, unwaveringly he friend, and in accord with the policy of General Jack-

My opinions on banking were developed on the agita tion of the question in 1811 and 1816; and those opinion have been strengthened by an experience of more that litty years since my first discussion of the subject.

I consider, and always have considered, the Bank of the United States as not only unauthorized, but in open violations.

United States as not only unauthorized, but in open violation of the Constitution.

I consider, and have considered from the beginning, the 16th section of the Bank charter, an act of usurpation of power by one branch of the Government in derogation of the Constitution, which establishes one only Executive of ficer; that section being an usurpation in appointing a secon Executive in disregard of the first.

I have always considered the power of the President to remove his Secretaries unquestionable.

on the actual removal of the deposites, I believed th On the actual removal of the deposites, I believed that the only difficulty was a question of prudential policy, be ing persuaded that the removal at the time would be use by the Bank as an instrument of mischief, affording the weak brethren—who are to be found in all parties—an of ortunity of shifting, and preparing for the changes

I fully concur and accord with the admirable paper

I fully concur and accord with the admirable paper called a Protest against the unconstitutional proceedings in the Senate.

I concur in the whole letter and spirit of the two un answered and unanswerable speeches of Col. Benton of the Bank question. (Signed) WM. DUANE. Philadelphia, June 4, 1834.

Most heartily do we wish success to the undertaking and commend "The Aurora" revived, to the patronage of Republicans throughout the Union.—Ib.

What will the Opposition prints now say to the above

What will the Opposition prints now say to the above The last Fredericksburg Arena ventures the following

"We have already announced that the Autora is to be revived by Col. Duane, (father of Wm J. Duane,) so long a distinguished editor of the Democratic party in by gone times. The North American, Mr. Van Buren's organ in Washington, seems confidently to expect that it will be found arrayed on the side of the Administration. It will find itself mistaken. The Aurora will be one of the most active prints in opposition, and will complete the downfai of Jacksonism in Pennsylvania."

The honorable Daniel, of the doleful countenance, will dry up his tears. How much he will be delighted, on his return eastward, to have all his melancholy forebodings of the ruin of commerce dissipated, by seeing the Hudson snoking under the busy, brisk, urgent activity of traffic. The following is from the Journal of Commerce:

"A FLEET.—On Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, no less than thirteen steamboats started for Albany and the intermediate places—several of them with two and three tow-boats attached. They were, the Constellation, Constitution, De Witt Clinton, Victory, New Loudon, Fanny, United States, Swiftsure, &c. &c. The Hudson smoked like a tavern bar room."—Ib.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 16th, 1834.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate
of the 7th of May last, directing the Secretary of the
Treasury "to report as soon as practicable, to the Senate
the amount of duties received and accrued on foreign im
norts, during the first quarter of the year 1834, with a tatalle showing the comparative amount of that guesters. ports, during the first quarter of the year 1834, with a table showing the comparative amount of that quarter, and
the corresponding quarter of the year 1833, and distinguishing between the amounts accrued or received at each
port." Also, "whether any thing has happened since his
annual report was made at the commencement of the present session of Congress, to vary, in his opinion, the estimate contained in the said report, of the proceeds of the
duties on foreign imports for the year 1834;" I herewith
transmit the statement required by the first resolution above
mentioned, by which it appears that the duties which ac
crued from customs in the first quarter of 1833, amounted
to the sum of \$5,798,114 87, and in the corresponding
quarter of 1834, to the sum of \$5,344,540 40, and that the
actual receipts into the Treasury from the same source in
the former quarter, amounted to \$6,966,437 09, and in the
latter to \$4,435,386 13. A few of the minor ports have
not been heard from; but they cannot materially vary the
result.

ate, that estimating the duties on foreign imports in the natural report made at the commencement of the present session, it was assumed as the basis of the estimate, that he imports of the present year would be nearly equal those of 1832. This estimate was higher than the aver age imports of the five or six preceding years; but, as stated in that report, it was considered as a safe one; because, although the imports of 1831 and 1832 had been unusually large, those of 1833 had gone still higher, and the general state of commerce and the situation of the country, justified the belief that there would be no serious liminution in the present year.

country, justified the belief that there would be no serious diminution in the present year.

From the comparative statement of the amount of duties which accrued in the first quarter of the present year, and the corresponding quarter of 1833, it appears that the amount of foreign imports in the first quarter of 1834, must have exceeded that of the corresponding quarter in the preceding year. Several articles which form important items in our ordinary imports, and paid duty in the first quarter of 1833, were free from duty in the first quarter of 1834, and the rate of duty was reduced on others; and the difference between the amount of duty which accrued in these two quarters, would have been greater if the importations in the latter had not exceeded those of the former.

In same instances, without doubt, importations, which, in the ordinary course of our foreign trade, would have

the ordinary course of our foreign trade, would have n made in the last quarter of 1833, were delayed u I the first quarter of the present year, in order to obtaine benefit of the reduced tariff which took effect on the st of January last-and this circumstance has enlarg some degree, the imports of the first quarter of 1834 at after making a due allowance for the increase which ny have arisen from this cause, and which would be p diar to the first quarter of the year, the amount of dies which accrued in the quarter, are sufficient to sho hat the imports of the present year will most probably exceed the amount at which they were estimated in the innual report, and be fully equal to those of 1833, which were unusually large. It this expectation should be redized, the proceeds of the customs will exceed the amount at which they were estimated by more than 1,000,000 dollars. The difference in the comparative receipts of the two first quarters, as shown by the statement herewith transmitted, does not arise from any fluctuation in comerce or diminished importations, but is chiefly occasion

d by the alterations in the times of payment introduced by the alterations in the times of payment introduced by the act of 14th July, 1832.

The receipts of the first quarter, and the bonds already sken, confirm the opinion that the income from customs vill be greater than the estimate presented at the con encement of the session. The actual receipts into the reasury from customs for the first quarter of the present esr, amounted to the sum of \$4,435,386 13; and the dues secured by bonds payable in the second quarter nount to the sum of \$4,083,368 77. After making amount to the sum of \$4,063,368 77. After making a fair deduction from these amounts for return duties, which may yet be called for, and for debentures and expenses o collection, the nett income of these two quarters may be salely estimated at \$7,000,590. And if the third and fourth quarters should be only equally productive with the two first, the receipts will equal the amount at which hey were estimated in the annual report. But, under or present system of duties, the receipts from customs in the dinary course of commerce will always be greater in two last quarters of the year than in the two first. The woollen goods, which form so large a portion of our import are for the most part brought into the country in the thi and fourth quarters of the year. The high duties w thich they are charged, tender them a very productive ource of revenue; and being now payable in cash, they are into the receipts of the third and fourth quarters in which the goods are imported. The receipts of these two quarters of the year will, therefore, generally exceed

se of the two preceding ones by at least one Although not embraced in the resolution, it will oubt be gratifying to the Senate to learn that the receip om lands are equally encouraging, and will more th qual the amount at which they were estimated. Theceipts into the Treasury, from this source, during the first quarter of the present year, amount to the sum of \$1,328,206 18, while in the corresponding quarter of 1833, they amounted only to \$668,526 66, and from the returns already received for the present quarter, the receipts the two first quarters of this year from lands, may be sai y estimated at more than \$2,000,000. In the annual r port, the receipts for the whole year were estimated a \$3,000,000. The information above stated, shows the e anticipated income from this source, as well as from the customs, will be more than realized.

Upon the whole, the information received since the an nal report on the finances was made to Congress, afford disfactory evidence that the extent of our foreign comerce has been fully sustained, and gives strong reason believing that the receipts into the Treasury duri ie present year will be greater than the amount at whie ney were estimated at the commencement of the present

But I beg leave to repeat what I have already said, it to annual report from this Department, that as the results of each year, under the present system of shortedits and cash duties, must mainly depend on its own portations, as the estimates for the year can never to do with as much certainty as under the former system then the receipts chiefly depended on the duties which dacerued in preceding years, and which were accedined and secured by bonds before the time the estimate presented. And as all calculations on the amount enue hereafter to accrue, must be more or tess u tain, and are liable to be affected by unforessen co siv, and are liable to be affected by unforescen con-encies, it would hardly be proper to appropriate on a c of expenditure fully equal to the expected income are is, however, no reason for approhending that the areas of the present year can fall short of the estimate stained in the annual report. And it is believed, that repriations may be made with entire safety according

to that estimate.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obtained servant,

R. B. TANEY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President Units

States and President of the Senate. IF We shall publish in our next, Mr. Benton's admiTHE GRANITE STATE.

THE GRANITE STATE.

The Message of Gov. Badger was transmitted to both houses of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, on the 6th inst. It is a practical, business like document, devoted principally to a review of the local affairs of the State. He urges particularly upon the attention of the Legislature, the extension of the means of education—and recommends, among other things, a modification of the militia law of the State, so as to equalize the burthen upon all classes, and foster a becoming military spirit—a renewal of the appropriations for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the melioration of the condition of the insane, by the establishment of charities for that purpose, under the patronage of the State. He also calls attention to the criminal code a the State, and recommends an inquiry into the policy of substituting solitary confinement and hard labor, for capital punishment.

The great question which now agitates the country, connected with the renewal of the charter of the U.S. Bank, and the restoration of the deposites, also forms a prominent topic in the message. The Governor, after alluding to the struggle on the part of the Bank, "to extend a re-charter and coerce an assent by the oppression of the people," and after declaring his belief that the Bank is "both in principle and practice incompatible with the genius and spirit of our government,"—suggests the propriety of seizing the opportunity presented by the present session, to express the views of the legislature on this important subject. As an indication of the complexion of the legislature on the subject of the Bank, we notice the an extra number of Gov. B.'s message was ordered to be printed in the Senate by a vote of 8 to 2.—Albany Argus Concord, June 16.

Voice of New Hampshire—In the House of Re

printed in the Senate by a vote of 8 to 2.—Albany Argus

CONCORD, June 16.

VOICE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—In the House of Re
presentatives on Thuisday last, the following Resolutionwere passed by a vote of 163 to 62:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa
tives, in General Court convened, That we approve on
the course of the Administration of the General Govern
ment, and that the President of the United States, by
his ardent endeavors to restore the Constitution to its ori
ginal purity, by his stern integrity and unbending firmness in resisting the approach of corruption in every Protean shape, in staying the lavish expenditure of the public
money in an unconstitutional system of Internal Improve
ments by the national government, in settling the tariff of
a more equitable basis, in his prompt resistance to all measures tending to the dissolution of our Union, inhis veto or
the re-charter of that dangerous institution, the United
States Bank, and in the unyielding stand which he has ta
ken against the recent alarming proceedings of that institution, has proved himself to be a true disciple of Thomas Jefferson, the father of American democracy, and has
greatly increased the debt of gratitude due to him from
the American people. greatly increased the debt of gratitude due to him from the American people.

And be it further Resolved, That in the removal of the

And be it further Resolved, That in the removal of the late Secretary of the Treasury, the President exercised a power conferred upon him by the Constitution, and which has been recognized by all his predecessors of office; and which it was his duty to exercise, it he believed that officer to be unworthy or incapable, or that he was pursuing measures detrimental to the interests of the public.

And be it further Resolved, That in removing the deposites of public money from the Bank of the United States, the present Secretary of the Treasury, has violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the charter of the Bank and has pursued a course, the expediency of which was clearly indicated by the decision of the people in the last presidential election, against the re-charter of the Bank and which was imperiously demanded by the profligate conduct of the officers of that institution.

And be it further Resolved, That the Bank of the U States ought not to be re-chartered—that, unconstitutional

And be it further Resolved, That the Bank of the U States ought not to be re-chartered—that, unconstitution in its creation, it has proved itself to be an institution of the most deadly hostility to the principles of republicanism that we view with indignation its desperate struggles to obtain political power by a shameless and bareface course of bribery and corruption, and that we witness will alarm the attemp's made by its advocates to set at defiance the representatives of the People, to veil its transactions is secrecy and darkness, and to justify proceedings which should they be upheld, must end in subjecting the People of the United States to the dominion of a gigantic moneyes monopoly.

monopoly.

And be it further Resolved, That the late Protest of the President of the United States against the extraord nary and unprecedented resolution of the Senate, pronouncing him guilty of a most flagrant offence, without either hearing or trial, was a measure justified by his per-sonal right to vindicate his own character from unmerited reproach and by his imperative official duty to defend the executive branch of the government while in his charge from all intemperate assaults or unconstitutional encroach-ments, and that the Senate, in passing such a resolution ments, and that the Senare, in passing such a resolution violated the first principles of ordinary justice and delibe rately unfitted ethemselves for the proper discharge of those judicial duties, which, by the Constitution, (if the charges in their resolution were true,) they were boun to believe the House of Representatives would soon in

voke them to perform.

And be it further Resolved, That our Senators in Con-And be it further Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they hereby are instructed to vote that the resolution passed by the Senate on the 28th day of Marcilast, 'that the President in the late executive proceeding in relation to the public revenue has assumed upon him self authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," be expunged from the journal of the Senate.

And be it further Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Delegation from this State in the Congress of the United States, with the exception of that of the Hon. Samuel Bell.

Hon, Samuel Bell. And be it further Resolved, That the Hon. Samuel Bell since his re-election to the Senate of the United States has pursued a course in defiance of the wishes of the people of New-Hampshire, that he has long misrepresented and now misrepresents the opinions of a majority of hisconstituents, and that he be and hereby is requested to resign his seat, agreeably to the solemn pledge heretological

ade by him.

And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President and Vice President of the U States, and to each of the Heads of Departments, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Yeas, 163-Nays, 62. Messrs, Batchelder of Hamstead, and Perly of Mere dith were absent on account of sickness in their families and Mr. Trow of Goshen, was sick at his room. To thes add the name of the Speaker who is precluded by the rules from voting, excepting in case of a tie, and the administration vote in the House would have been 167. Mr. Copp of Wakefield, who would have voted with the op position, was not in his place, and whose vote would have made the whole opposition or federal strength in the House 63,—giving a clear democratic and administration majority of ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR VOTES which is decidedly the largest democratic vote which he ever been given in that branch of the legislature upon

party question.

On Friday, the resolutions were taken up in the Senate and passed UNANIMOUSLY, every member voting — N. Hampshire Patriot.

The vote of the Connecticut Legislature upon the Ban Question, will give our readers a faint idea of the dee reprobation and abhorrence, with which the late precedings of the Bank are viewed, even by those who we supported, and elected in consequence, as friends to the institution. Truly, retribution follows suddenly upon the footsteps of wrong in this instance. The article is from the Hartford Times.—Portland Argus.

Highly Important-The Bank Overthrown .- W have the satisfaction to inform the public, that on Thursdalast, our Whig Legislature, with but one dissenting voice rejected a resolution approving and recommending the re charter of the United States Bank. This vote has amaze every body, and is the most astonishing evidence of reaction and change in public opinion, which we have ever witnessed. It must be a death-blow to the Bank party is this State. When a Legislature, a majority of whom were elected expressly on the ground of their being friendly to the Bank, and by means of an excitement against the President, and up and sustained wholly by the property. President, got up and sustained wholly by the pervert use made of his opposition to the Bank, which was do nounced as an "experiment"—when such a Legislatu is compelled to vote down a resolution, approving and recommending the re-charter of the Bank, public opinion that be overwhelming against it. And how can we account for this change? It must be owing to the report the Investigating Committee, as that is the only disclosu which has been made affecting the Bank since our Sta election. The majority are no doubt favorably disposition towards the Bank; they are Bank men, and belong to the Bank party, and the resolutions which they have adopted the solutions which they have adopted to the solutions which they have ad recommending the restoration of the deposites to the Uni corrupt institution, and have gone so far as they dare go in its support. But the guilt and corruption of the Bank is made so manifest by the Report of the Investigatin Committee, that even the Bank majority in our Assembly dare not approve the conduct of the Directors or expres an opinion favorable to the re-charter of the Bank.

Since it has been decided that Congress is to adjourn on the 30th June, stocks have improved in price, and there is a better feeling in the money market, from a prevailing impression that the breaking up of that honorable body, and the dispersion of Biddle's pensioned panie-makers, will in a measure restore quiet to the country, and business to its wonted channels. There can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent man who has closely watched the progress of the Bank's operations, that it has received powerful aid, in its infamous attempts to prostrate the business of the country, from its political affies at Washington. And we hazard little in predicting that the zero fadjournment will give more general satisfaction to the country at large, than any other act of the whole session. The passing of the appropriation bills, instead of embarrassing our banks, as has been predicted by the croakers of the Opposition, will essentially relieve the money market by setting Since it has been decided that Congress is to adjourn of sition, will essentially relieve the money market by setti at liberty and putting into active use, large sums which are now held comparatively idle. A healthy condition of credit will soon restore capital to active use, and relieve all kind of business from the nightmare which has so long oppressed it. And all that is required to bring about so desirable a change, is, that the Bank shall give orders to its panic-ma change, is, that the Bank soull give orders to its painterns kers to cease their labors, and shall pursue precisely that course which will best promote its own interest, (so far as politics are disconnected with its supposed interest,) and give the most general satisfaction to the public. While the Bank's charter exists, it promotes its own interest by loaning its money, and the interest of the public by accommodating them with loans. When the charter ex

pires, and it is ready to divide its capital, there will be no difficulty in repaying those losns, if judiciously made, be cause the money will return again immediately to the pub-lic through other channels.—New York Times.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGT ATORS. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATORS.

There is a class in so lety, whose element seems to be a late of perpetual excitement—who "live, move, and ave a being," in the midst of discord and confusion. Their expedients for agitating the community, appear to eweil nigh innumerable—as soon as one fails of having the derired effect, something else is invented to create conder and alarm, and consequently excite our sympany. Then follow moving appeals to our generosity for noney, MONEY to carry on the glorious work so happily

The latest scheme of the "panic makers," for "distressing" the public, in order to promote their views of elf-granification, and self-aggrandizement, is the formation of "anti-slavery societies" in New England, where to slavery eixts,—unless it be that of the mind. Our citizens have lately been illuminated upon the dark subject of n-gro slavery, by a foreigner, a philanthropist from England. We have not learned that he adverted to the iqualid wretchedness, the inhuman oppressions, of a large portion of the white population in the manufacturing listricts of his own country; a misery, compared with which, the sufferings of the southern slave dwindle into comparative nothingness. It has sometimes been deemed divisable for charity to begin at home. When the situation of the operatives in England shall become as comprable as that of the southern slave, the "Balwark of our Holy Religion," may, perhaps, be justified in sending out ter emissaries to interfere in our national concerns.

After the gentleman had delivered his second address, in this town last week, it was concluded to have a public liscussion of the subject. The first question "ought nego slavery to be abolished!" after some debate, was passed in the affirmative. The second, relating to the Colonization society, was indefinitely postponed. The third and last, "is the anti-slavery society (immediate abolition) teserving the patronage and support of the christian community?" was decided in the negative, by an overwhelming majority. It was urged by these opposed to the mad schemes of the immediate abolitionists, that to turn the slaves loose upon the community, would be to promote strife and war, murder and desolation. That these societies would become a political engine—that they had their origin in Priestcraft. That, give the negroes power, and we should have entailed upon us a brutal reign of cruelty and icentiousness, compared with which the deserts of Sahara were an Eden.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Joeph Robinson, Esq. deputy sec

following resolutions were then introduced by Jo The following resolutions were then introduced by Joseph Robinson, E-q. deputy secretary of state, which pased by a majority of more than three to one.

"Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of slavery this time, is both unnecessary and inexpedient—than the dectrine of immediate abolition, as now advocated by few individuals in New England, is inpracticable in its ature, and dangerous in its tendency—that while it serves beingender strife and discord between different sections the Union, infrinces upon the tights and property of the Union, infrinces upon the tights and property of

the Union, infringes upon the rights and property of the white population of the south—it promises no per-anent good to the blacks themselves. manent good to the blacks themselves.

"Resolved, That all further discussion of this subject posts to be, and hereby is indefinitely postponed."

It was supposed that the voice of public opinion, so fully expressed, would have put this matter at rest—but being disappointed, the following public notice was issued by the friends of sobilety and good order:

PUBLIC NOTICE.—All who are opposed to the incentiary attempt now being made by certain individuals unler the pretence of forming "anti-slavery societies," to cray the North against the South, to excite sectional dissions and freart-burnings, and invite the Southern slaves.

isions and heart-burnings, and invite the Southern slaves o cut the throats of the white inhabitants, are requested o meet at the Town Hall, precisely at 7 o'clock, this

Monday, June 9, 1834.

The hour of meeting having arrived, a large number of centlemen, members of the Legislature and others, as embled at the Town Hall. The meeting was called to rder by Mr. Barton of the Senate, when the Hon. Samuel Jushman of the Council, was invited to take the Chair, and C. Barton, appointed Secretary. Rev. T. Fisk, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted without a single dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our Southern brethren in the evils of slavery, which have been en ailed upon them without their knowledge or cousent.

Resolved, That in our brethren at the South, we recognize those, who, in the language of the Father of historical their country, "with some slight shades of difference, have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles—Who have in a common cause, with us, fought and triumphed; that the independence and liberty we possess, ore the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common langers, sufferings, and success;" we therefore view with instrust and disapprobation those, who, in any quarter, and or any purpose, endeavor to worken the bands that unite its together.

empts of certain restless individuals, in forming "anti-sla-ery societies" at the North, where the evil does not exas tending to destroy the peace of society, dangerous the prosperity of the country, calculated to foment riots d insurrections, to distract our public counsels, palsy our ablic administrations, and plunge us into all the

public administrations, and plunge us into all the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That in our opinion to abolish slavery at the south "immediately," would be to let loose upon community a dangerous band of uncivilized beings, who would not be satisfied with freedom simply, but who would "ruk or ruin;" that the annals of that period would be written abolood, and its horrors traced in deserts of everlasting de Resolved, That the slaves at the South are, at present spable of providing for themselves; and that to turn m upon the world without providing for their subsist ce, and for the remuneration of their owners, woul as cruel to the one as it would be unjust to the other

imminently dangerous to the peace and safety of so Resolved, That we view the conduct of professed Miisters of the Gospel, in thus throwing the firebrands of iscord among our citizens, as a departure from that reliion which breathes "peace on earth, and good will man;" and that it merits the warmest disapprobation or

Resolved, That in the doctrines of the immediate abo Account in the doctrines of the immediate abo-itionists, we discover that spirit of political and religious anaticism which has been stalking over our land for years just in various shapes and disguises, leaving mildew and dight upon its path—a spirit of ecclesiastical and political

Resolved, That our attachment to the National Unio unshaken and immoveable - that we estimate its valu above all price, both as it relates to individual and col political safety and prosperity"—that its perpetuation ing all-important to our felicity as a people, we do, it cordance with the farewell advice of Washington, from ignantly upon the attempts now making to slienate on tion of our country from the rest, and to enfecble th cred ties which now link together its various parts. On motion, it was Resolved, that the foregoing re-

ns, together with the call for the meeting, be signed by a Chairman and Secretary, and published in all th ewspapers friendly to peace and good order. After which the meeting adjourned.
SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Chairman.

CYRUS BARTON, Secretary. In one of the resolutions appended to the majority rent of the Senate's Post Office committee, it is said, so spears that a newspaper editor in the State of New ampshire is a contractor for carrying the mail on nucrous routes, with paper privilege, and that every such tor artifice, tending to unite the press with the Post Office Department, is a dangerous abuse, and ought to be streeted.

The above undoubtedly has reference to the contracts Mr. Horatio Hill one of the proprietors of this paper and an impression is intended to be conveyed that the preent Postmaster-General has granted facilities to Mr. Hill ont Postmaster-General has granted necessary and not granted by former Postmaster-Generals, and not grant in this State, and in Ner

What is meant by "paper privilege," is simply the right the contractor to carry newspapers out of the mail—and the privilege of sending papers by the drivers is not conned to one newspaper, nor newspapers of one political arty; but all enjoy its benefits in a like degree—and the practor, when he makes his proposals to carry the mail, lates whether he wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers. spers out of the mail, and this is taken into consideration a deciding upon the different proposals. Mr. Hill, as a outractor, enjoys no privileges which are not common to il confractors—nor does the N. H. Patriot in this respect nijoy a single advantage over any other newspaper; and owever anxious they may be to find cause of accusation and complaint against the Post-Office Department, we arrily think the papers opposed to us will recommend the paper privilege? to be taken from Mr. Hill or any other contractor—for all would suffer in common with services. -for all would suffer in common ampshire Patriot.

O'Connell's description of a Modern Whig .- The lowing extract from a late speech made by the great all Apostle of Popular Rights, we commend to the spe-al attention of those who have lately discarded the name

National Republican and assumed that of Whig.

The Whigs are a whining, whimpering, hypocrial set of KNAVES, who like saintly thieves at the eld preaching, turn up the white of their eyes to easen to induce others to look the same way, while tey pick the pockets of the devout congregation.

THE LATE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRE-THE LATE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRE-INSTATIVES.—We take pleasure in laying before our caders the annexed letter of Philip Hone, E-q. from the New York Courier and Enquirer, with the remarks of the Citior on it. This act of justice to Mr. Stevenson does anner to Mr. Hone, who, although a prominent political proment, is unwilling to lend himself to party for the pur-pose of wounding the feelings and reputation of an innorable man. The resolution to which Mr. Hone illudes, recommending the rejection of Mr. Steven-on's nomination by the Senate (and to which Mr. H.'s assee was appended as the President of the Opposi-tion Convention of N. York, and, as it would seem, with but his authority,) excited some surprise here, and many out his authority,) excited some surprise here, and many were at a loss to imagine why such a proceeding on the part of this Committee in New York, should have taken place.—We are not. It did not originate in New York,

but here. We know the quarter and some of those concerned in it, and at a proper time we may expose the whole proceeding, and exhibit at least one of the individuals concerned in the dirty work in his true colors.

As to the alleged inconsistency in the President's making appointments from the Halls of Congress, it would have been well if Mr. Hone had remembered that the recommendation of Gen. Jackson was the introduction of the principle as a constitutional provision. He never assected that a Chief Magistrate should disfranch se members of Congress of his own mere will, while held eligible by the Constitution—a principle depending for its sanction upon the opinion of the Executive for the time being, could have no permanent and therefore no salutary effect. It, however, we remember rightly, Gen. Jackson qualified his suggestion, by excepting Foreign Ministers from the operation of the rule he proposed.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Equirer.]

The following letter from Mr. Philip Hone to the Secretary of the Whig Convention, is calculated to call that body to a serious consideration of its powers, and the consequences of their, continuing in the exercise of power, which was never intended to extend beyond the election in April.

For the individuals who composed the Convention, we

in April.

For the individuals who composed the Convention, For the individuals who composed the Convention, we entertain the highest sentiments of respect, and take plea sure in bearing testimony to their patriots m and Whig principles. But they certainly should be aware, that their appointment was a mere experiment, and never intended to continue beyond the last day of election. The very tern given to them—" Convention," carries with it the ids of a body appointed for specific duties, and does not constitute a roving commission, without limitation of power or of the time of its continuance; and a very general feeling of apprehension was expressed when this body dinot adjourn after the termination of the April contest.—They can do nothing of a general nature, without interfering with the dui-s of the General Committee, and it they devote their attention to special subjects, they are a tering with the duries of the General Committee, and is they devote their attention to special subjects, they are a sure to interfere with the ward committees. In either al-ternative, they are certain of creating jealousies and diffi-culties without the possibility of doing any good. But independent of this certainty of evil resulting from the doing any thing, we distinctly contend, as do nine-tenth of the whigs of the city—that the People never gave the

independent of this certainty of exil resulting from their doing any thing, we distinctly contend, as do nine-lenths of the whigs of the city—that the People never gave the convention power to cominue their proceedings after the election. They are a body unknown to the political organization of the city, and we respectfully submit to them the propriety of adjourning sine die. These remarks are made in a spirit of full confidence in their desire to serve the People, and under a conviction that there is danger in longer exercising a power which is questioned by those who originally conferred it for a limited period only.

Boston, June S, 1831.

To Seneca Stewart, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Whig Convention of New York.

Dear Sin: I have read in the New York papers the proceedings of a meeting of the Whig Convention, which was held on the 3d inst. subsequently to my departure from the city. At that meeting, the two following resolutions were adopted, the first of which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the firm and fearless course of the Senate of the United States, in resisting Executive usurpsion, entitles that body to the gratitude and confidence of their country."

The sentiment of this resolution meets my full-st and most cordial approbation. I trust that the Whigs of New York do not require this declaration from me, but I amproud to avail myself of every suitable occasion to make it, and I think that ere long it will be the sentiment of every patriot in our country.

The second resolution does not meet my approbation, and while I regret that a difference of opinion upon any subject should exist between my patriotic colleagues in the convention and myself. I am constrained to give publicity to this disavowal by the circumstances that my name, as President, is appended to be proceedings which took place during my absence.

The resolution expresses the opinion of the Convention, in respect to the nomination of the Speaker of the House of Representatives as Minister to the Convention is not likely to subse

self. I regret that the course of that gentleman in the dis-charge of the duties of his recent station should have given dissatisfaction to the political friends with whom I have the henor to ecoperate; but I am yet to be convinced that his conduct has been such as to warrant the censures which have been lavished upon him.
Under this conviction I rely upon your friendship to

Under this conviction I rely upon your menusing to give this disavowal equal publicity with the proceedings of the meeting to which my name is affixed.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
PHILIP HONE.

N CHANCERY - VIRGINIA .- At Roles holden it the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Charlotte, on Monday the 2d day of June, 1834:

Dorothea C. Howson, who sues by her next friend, Lawrence B. Stern,

and as executor of Dickerson Jennings. Defendants.

The defendant, William Howson, not having entered his appearance, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State: On the metion of the plaintiff, by counsel— It is ordered, That the said defendant, William Howson, do appear before the Judge of the said Court, at the Court-House of the said county on the first day of the past term and enter his said. county, on the first day of the next term, and enter his appearance and answer the plaintiff's bill, and give security for performing the decree of the Court; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and

posted at the front door of the Court-House of the said county. A Copy. Teste,
June 13. [11-wsw] WINSLOW ROBINSON, C. N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At roles holden in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Charlotte, on Monday the

and Chancery for the county of Charlotte, on Monday the 2d day of June, 1834:

George B. Jennings, James Jennings, (the sons of Dickerson Jennings, dec'd...) Pleasant W. Weaver, John W. Weaver, Samuel M. Weaver, and Samuel F. Murrech, Lucy Ann Jennings, Mary Nicholas Jennings, Benjamin P. Jennings, Susan T. Jennings, Sally H. Jennings, Mackey Elizabeth Jennings, John O. Armistead and Elizabeth h.s wife, formerly Elizabeth Jennings, Dickerson Jennings, Francis T. Jennings and John R. Jennings, William D. Stern, John Baker and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Stern, Nathaniel Inge and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Stern, Charles M. Anderson and Frances his wife, formerly Frances Stern, Melville Stern, John Park and Agness his wife, formerly Agness Stern, John Park and Agness his wife, formerly Agness Stern, Plaintiffs.

Robert Merton, executor of Dickerson Jennings, dec'd., John D. Richardson, Sheriff of Charlotte, and as such, ad ministrator of Anderson Jennings, deceased, George Jor-dan, administrator of Susan Jordan, his late wife, William Howson and Dorothea his wife, and Lawrence B. Stern

and Francis Stern.

The defendants, William Howson, and George Jordan administrator of Susan Jordan and Francis Stern, not hav administrator of Susan Jordan and Francis Stern, not having entered their appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by coursel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, William Howson, and George Jordan, administrator of Susan Jordan and Francis Stern, do appear before the Judge of the said Court at the Court-house of the said county, on the first day of the next term, and enter their appearance and annual of the said county. day of the next term, and enter their appearance and an swer the plaintiffs' bill, and give security for performing the decree of the Court; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months, successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of the said county.

A Copy. Teste, WINSLOW ROBINSON, C. June 13.

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, continued and held for the county of Buckingham, the 17th day of April, 1834;
Lawson G. Tyler,

PHR.

John Morris, Administrator of Richard Hardiman, dee'd., Thomas M. Bondurant, John Morris and Nathan Spencer, Executors of William H. Perkins, dee'd., and John Har-Delts, diman,
Defts.
The defendant, John Hardiman, not having entered his ap

pearance and given security according to the Act of As sembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing, be satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of the satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of the Country: It is ordered, That the said absent defendants appear liere on the first day of the next September Tern and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of the Order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front doer of the Court House of this county. A Copy—Teste, R. ELDRIDGE, c. s. c.

GRARMVILLE MUSIC AND FANCY STORE. GEO. P. KNAUFF keeps constantly for sale, an assortment of superior Plano Fortes, (with grand actions and metallic plates) from the celebrated manufactory of Mesers. Dubois & Stodart. The advantages of buying of me will be, that the buyer runs no risks of injury or loss, which often happen during the voyage from New York, or even from Richmond to this neighborhood; and they will be warranted, and kept in tune for 12 months. Also, second hand Pisnos, at low prices, keyed and pli Flutes, Guitars, Violins, Clarionets, and other musical struments, a large assortment of newest and standard att struments, a large assortment of newest and standard MU-sic for the Plano, Guitar, Flute, &c. Instruction Books, best Roman Strings, Mantelpiece Looking Glasses, Sofas, Settees, Rocking and Fancy Chairs of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.; some of which are at and some below the Richmond

Farmville, May 27.

LAND OFFICE at Richmond, Va., May 9th, 1834.

N conformity with an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Escheators, passed the 6th day of January, 1819, I do hereby make known, that it appears by the certificate of the Escheator for the county of Hampshire, bearing date, Nov. 9th, 1832, and received at this office, January 1st, 1833, that by inquisition and office, found on the said 9th day of November, 1832, a tract of land, whereof, John, Earl of Dunmore, who was John Murray, died seized in the county of Hampshire, has escheated to this Commonwealth, containing 2323 acres, situated on the waters of Tear Coat Creek, which said tract or parcel of land was granted to him by Thomas, Lord Fairlax, late proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia, by deed, bearing date, June 4th, 1774.

W. SELDEN,

Register Lond Office, Va.

Register Lond Office, Va. 2-n6w

May 13.

LAND OFFICE at Richmond Va., May 9th, 1834.

N conformity with an act, enlitted an act, to reduced into one, the several acts concerning E-cheators, passed the 6th day of January, 1819, I do hereby make known, that it appears by the certificate of the Escheators for the county of Cabell, bearing date March 14, 1831, and received into this Office, March 224, 1831, that by inquisition and office, found on the 12th March, 1831, a tract of Land in Cabell county, on Sandy Run, containing about 800 acres, whereof John Fiott died, seized, has escheated to this Commonwealth.

W. SELDEN.

to this Commonwealth. W. SELDEN.

Register Land Office, Va.

2-w6w N CHANCERY -VIRGINIA .-- In Cumberland Coun ty Court, 24th day of March, 1834: John Fuqua and Joseph R. Furguson,

against
Daniel Fuqua, Albert D. Fuqua, Jos. M. Fuqua, Benjamin L. Fuqua, John Fuqua, Marcus Reive and Martha
his wife, Sally Fuqua, Mary Fuqua, Jane Fuqua, Jos. Fuqua, Mary G. Baker, Hartwell Tucker and Eliza his wife,

qua, Mary G. Baker, Hartwell Tucker and Eliza his wife, Jane Spencer, Judith Spencer, Louisa Spencer, Thomas Fuqua, Joseph Fuqua, Watkins Fuqua, Lasky Fuqua, Mary Fuqua, Elizabeth Furguson, and Nancy Fuqua, widow and relict of Nat. Fuqua, dec.

The defendants, Thomas Fuqua, Joseph Fuqua, Watkins Fuqua, Lasky Fuqua, Mary Fuqua, Joseph M. Fuqua and Sally Fuqua, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of June Court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy—Teste.

B. B. WOODSON, D. C.

A Copy—Teste.

B. B. WOODSON, D. C.
May 6.

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Hanover, on the 8th day of May, 1834:

Charles P. Goodall, Plaintiff,

against Thomas Nelson, William C. Rives and Judith P., his

Thomas Nelson, William C. Rives and Judith P., his wife, Mann Page and Jane Frances, his wife, Edmund Pendleton and Lucy his wife, who was Lucy Nelson, Frances Edmonia Nelson, Judith Carter Nelson, Etizabeth Mann Page Nelson, Hugh Nelson, Thomas Nelson, and Nancy P. Nelson,—the five last of whom are infant children of Na haniel Nelson, deceased,—Detts.

The Defendants, Elizabeth Mann Page Nelson, and Hugh Nelson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff—It is ordered, That the said Defendants do appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Courthouse, on the first day of October term next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another Copy be posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this County. A Copy. Teste,

PHILIP B. WINSTON, C. C.

May 27.

May 27. OTICE.-The creditors of Robert Bain, dec'd, are said estate, for final settlement; and those indebted, to make immediate payment.

It is presumed that a surplus of funds, after payment of

It is presumed that a surplus of funds, after payment of debts due from the estate of R. Bain, will remain, to be paid over to the heirs or legal representatives. They are, therefore, requested to make themselves known to me, and the grounds on which they consider themselves entitled.

As it is my wish to close my administration on the estate, I shall plead this notice in bar of all claims that may be presented for payment after the 1st of January next, and apply to Court for instructions how to act in the distribution of funds that may remain in my hands.

JAMES BROWN, Ex'r of Wm. Mitchie, who was Ex'r of Robert Bain. Richmond, June 12.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a vacar cy hath occurred in the representation of this State in the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of Andrew Stevenson—Now, therefore, I, Littleton Waller Tazewell, Governor of the Shetiffs of the counties of Hemico, Charles City, Hanover, New Kent, and the Mayor of the City of Richmond, Vernices and City compose the eleventh Con-

Dorothea C. Howson, who sues by her next friend, New Kent, and the Mayor of the City of Richmond, Lawrence B. Stern,

Against

William Howson, and Robert Merton, in his own right, their next July Courts respectively, for a Representative of and as executor of Dickerson Jennings.

Defendants. United States, in place of the said Andrew Stevenson, resigned.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the [SEAL.] lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this sixth day of June, 1834.

(Signed) LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.

June 10. 10—w4w

NEW LINE of Four Horse Post Coaches from Peters-burg, Va., by Morgansville, Blacks and Whites, Not-toway C. H. and Burksville to Farmville; and by Nottoway Falls, Lunenburg C. H. and Christiansville, to Boydton. This line starts from Petersburg on Wednesdays, Fridays' and Sundays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Farmville about 12 o'clock, next days, and at Boydton by 4 o'clock, P. M. It will intersect, regularly, at Boydton, the line of Avery & Tompkins, running from Bellield to Milton, N. C.—by which connexion, passengers can reach Milton from Petersburg, or Petersburg from Milton n two days and a half, twithout any night travelling. It will also intersect at Farmville, with the line of Pecks &

Welford; and when passengers going to Lynchburg desire it, they will be sent to Raynes' Tavern, where the line running from Richmond to Lynchburg passes.

This new line, returning, will leave Hoydton at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, and arrive in Petersburg by 12 o'clock, next days—always in time for persons to take the Richmond Mail Stage. It will start from Farmville, same days, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

According to this arrangement it will be seen these According to this arrangement, it will be seen there will be no night travelling at all on the route. It will also be observed that persons who have business to do in also be observed that persons who have business to do in Petersburg or Farmville, will have about 24 hours to at-

tend to it, and return by the next stage.

The stages and horses on the route are not surpassed by any in the country. The drivers are accommodating and experienced in their business. The rates of fare are the same as are charged on other stage routes through the N. B. All baggage, bundles, &c. at the risk of the

owners. For seats, apply at Bollingbrook Hotel. THOS. CARBRY, Confractor. Ou Fridays the Stage will wait for the Richmond mail until 1

And the art of Healing, generally.

HE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Richmond and vicinity, who may wish his aid, that he has become competently acquainted, by the instructions from the celebrated Dr. Lynch, of New York city, to cure that formidable and latal disease, denominated a Cancer, without the use of knife or caustic, but effected in the same way and manner as practically by Lynch, who same way and manner as practised by Dr. Lynch, who has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of this

complaint, and also that of Fistula or Fistulo.—As the subscriber is here now, from the City of New York, any person wishing to be eured of the above-named complaints, will please to apply immediately to him, at the Man-ion House, Main Street.

Richmond, Jan. 6. W. W. MARSHALL.

Richmond, Jan. 6. W. W. MARSHALL.

Certificate from Dr. Lynch.

I do hereby ceruly, that Dr. V. W. Marshall has been under my instruction, and assisted me in my business, which is attending to Cancer complaints, and the art of healing generally. He is now using my medicine. I think him capable and worthy the confidence of those afficient.

D. Lyncia D. LYNCH.
The subscriber refers to Mr. Day, of Manchester; Mr.
Silliam, Mr. James Caskie, Archibald Thomas, and Mrs.
Zzekiel Daws, Main Street, Richmond; Mr. BenjaminHarrison, of Berkeley.
All letters must be post paid.

W. W. M.

January 7. 74-wif NOTICE.—The subscriber having made up his mind to move to the South, offers his tract of land for sale, outsiting about four hundred acres, in the county of Esex. Iying on the road leading from Donkirk to Dr. C. I. Fleet's Mill, adjoining Thomas Wright, William Cox. I. W. Latane, Edwin Upshaw and others, a good and calth situation and a tertile soil. Any person wishing to archare said farm, is solicited to come June 10. [10 w4w*] ACHILLES LUMPKIN.

POTETOURT SPRINGS.—The subscriber having recently purchased the above property from the ecutor of Charles Johnston, deceased, tenders his acowledgment to those individuals who patronised him ring the 18 years which he kept the Hot Springs, and es that they will favor him with a call at his new residence, where he assures them they shall find every thing calculated to promote their health and contribute to their comfort and pleasure. The buildings of the establishment -commodious and elegant, and uniting, in a high degree, nestness and beauty with comfort and converge degree, nestness and beauty with comfort and converge degree of the confort and converge degree of the conve

Februng 8,